

Hypermedica Sequence

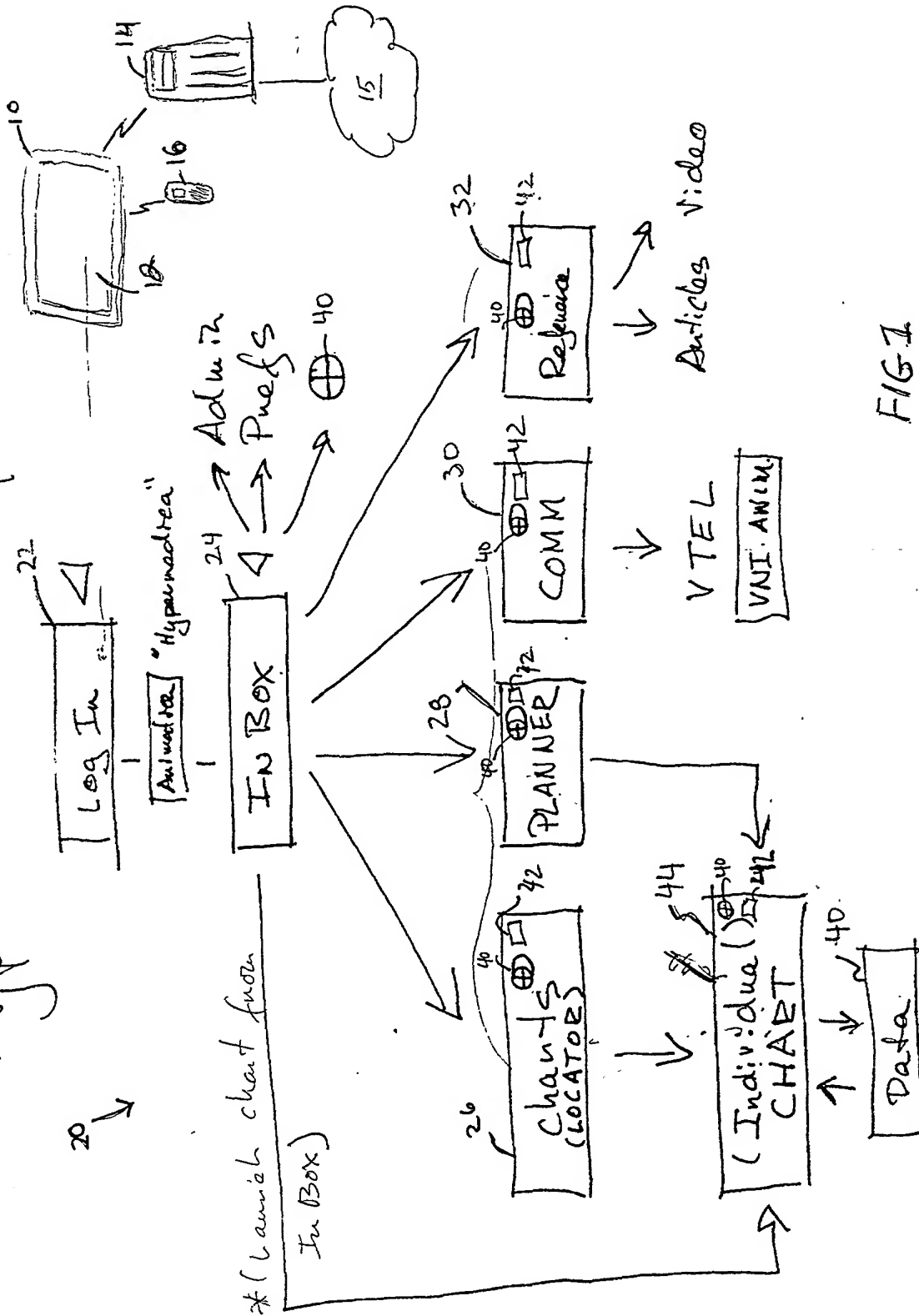
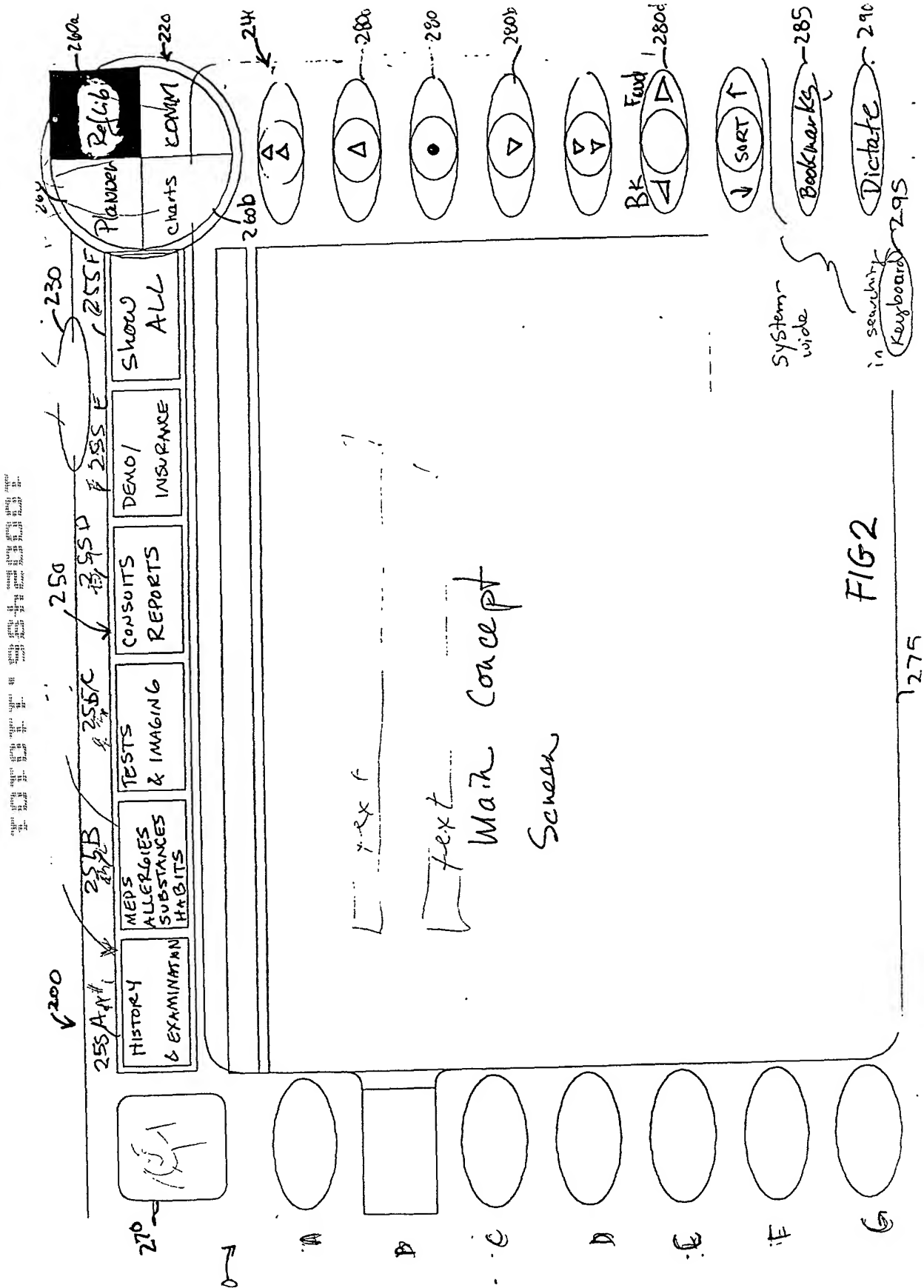
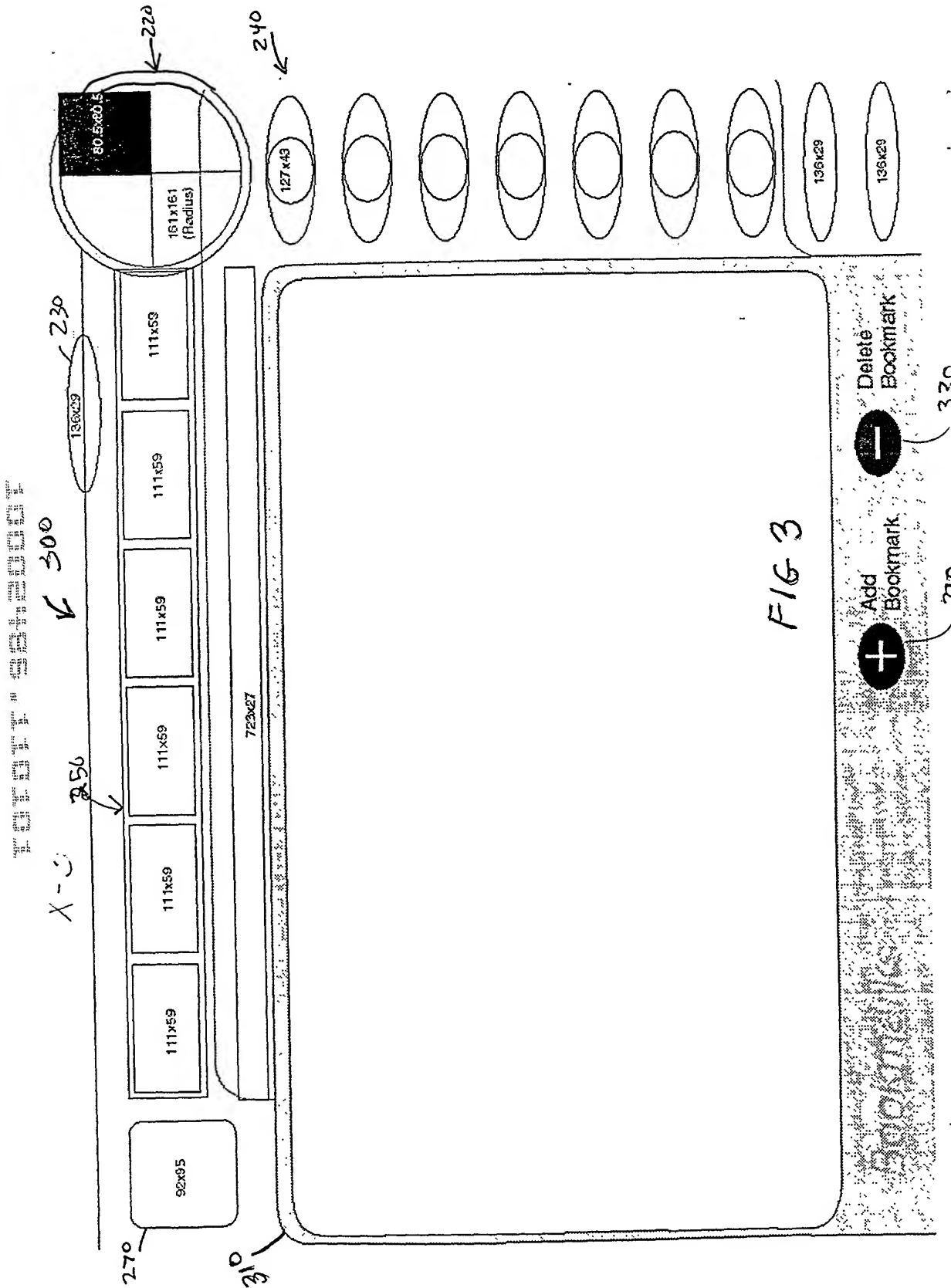
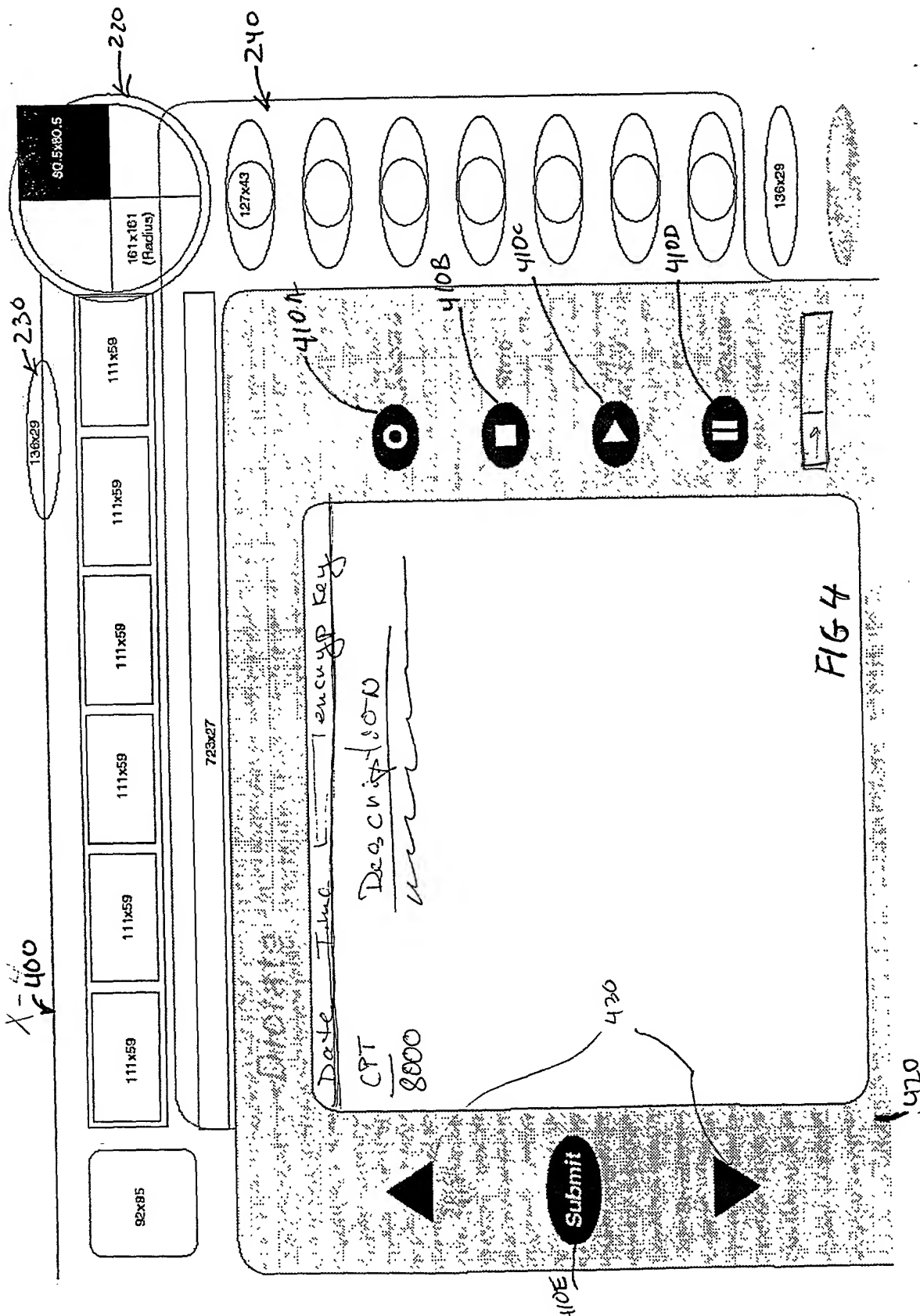
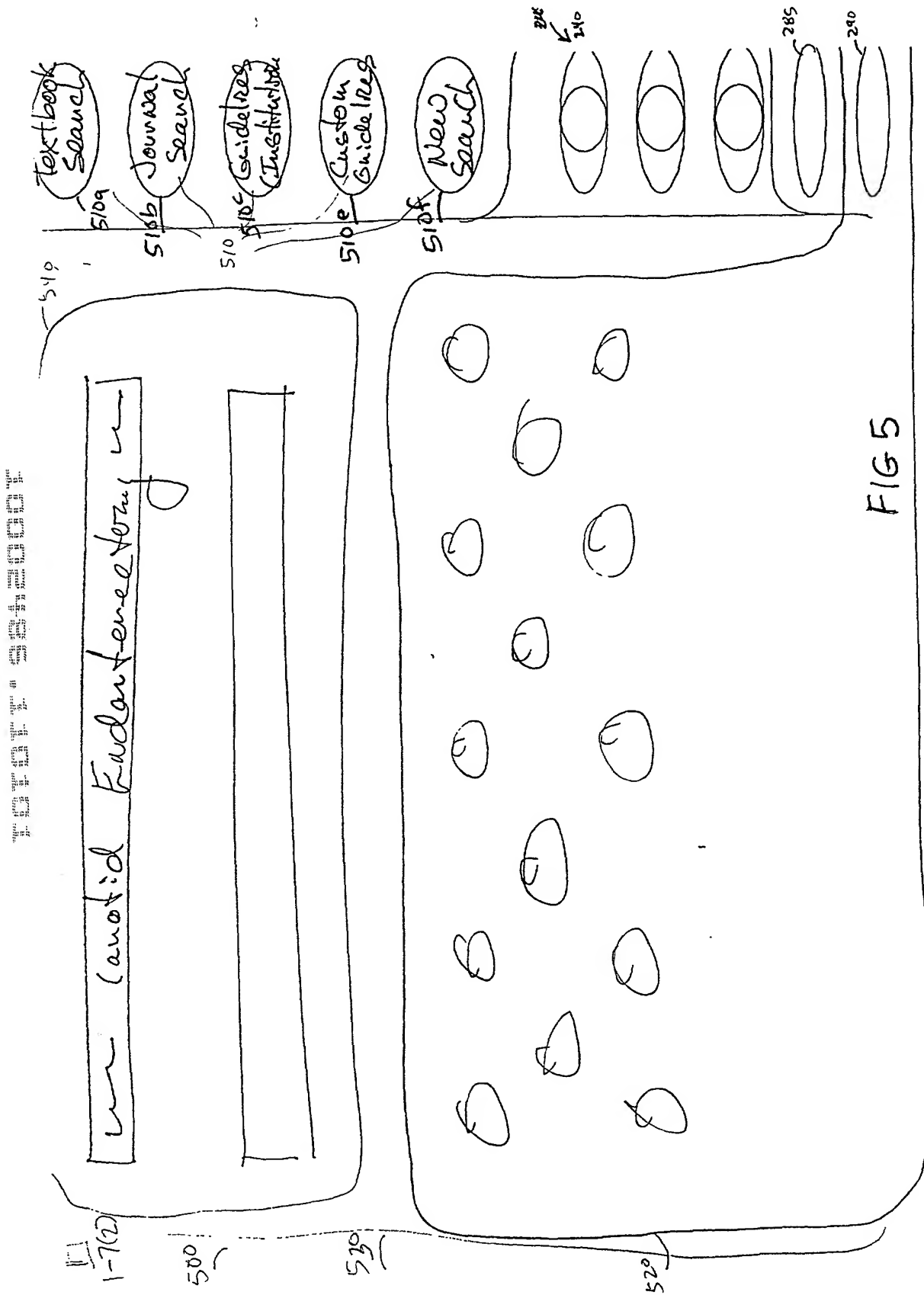


FIG 1

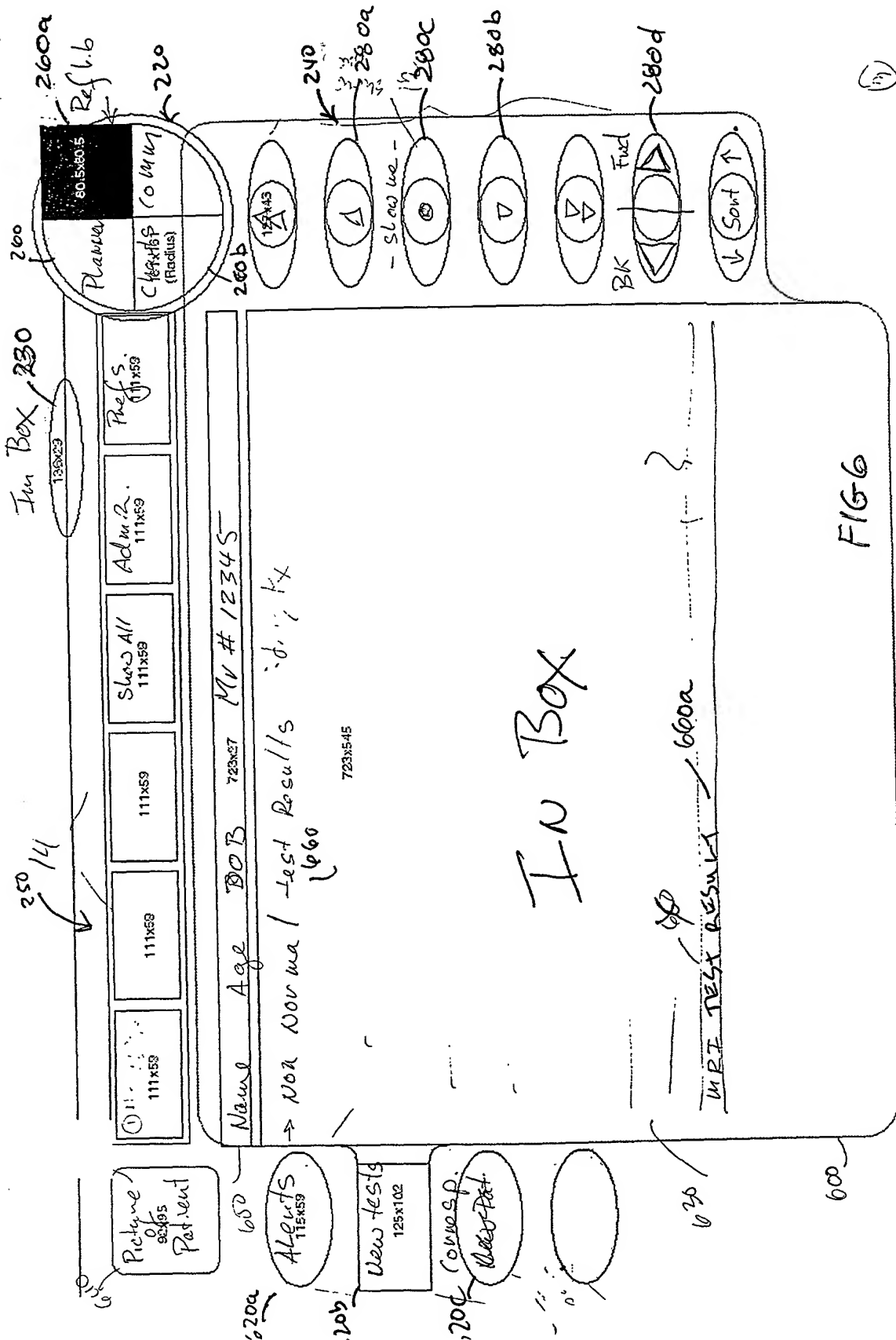








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1-2

charts

HISTORY & EXAMINATION

MEDS ALLERGIES SUBSTANCES HABITS

TESTS & IMAGING

CONSULTS REPORTS

DEMO/INSURANCE

> OTHER (VACCINATION / DEVELOPMENTAL / GENETIC)

> PAST MEDICAL HISTORY

DATE	DIAGNOSIS
1991	PAST/PRESENT MANAGERMENT
	BYPASS GRAFT 1991
	MYSTICATION
	APPENDICITIS

(1) CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

(2) HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

(3) APPENDICITIS

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY:

- 1) Coronary artery disease, status post coronary artery bypass graft in 1991 with aortic valve replacement as well, status post coronary artery bypass graft in 1979 as well.
- 2) Hypercholesterolemia.
- 3) Status post appendectomy.

See over

FIG 7

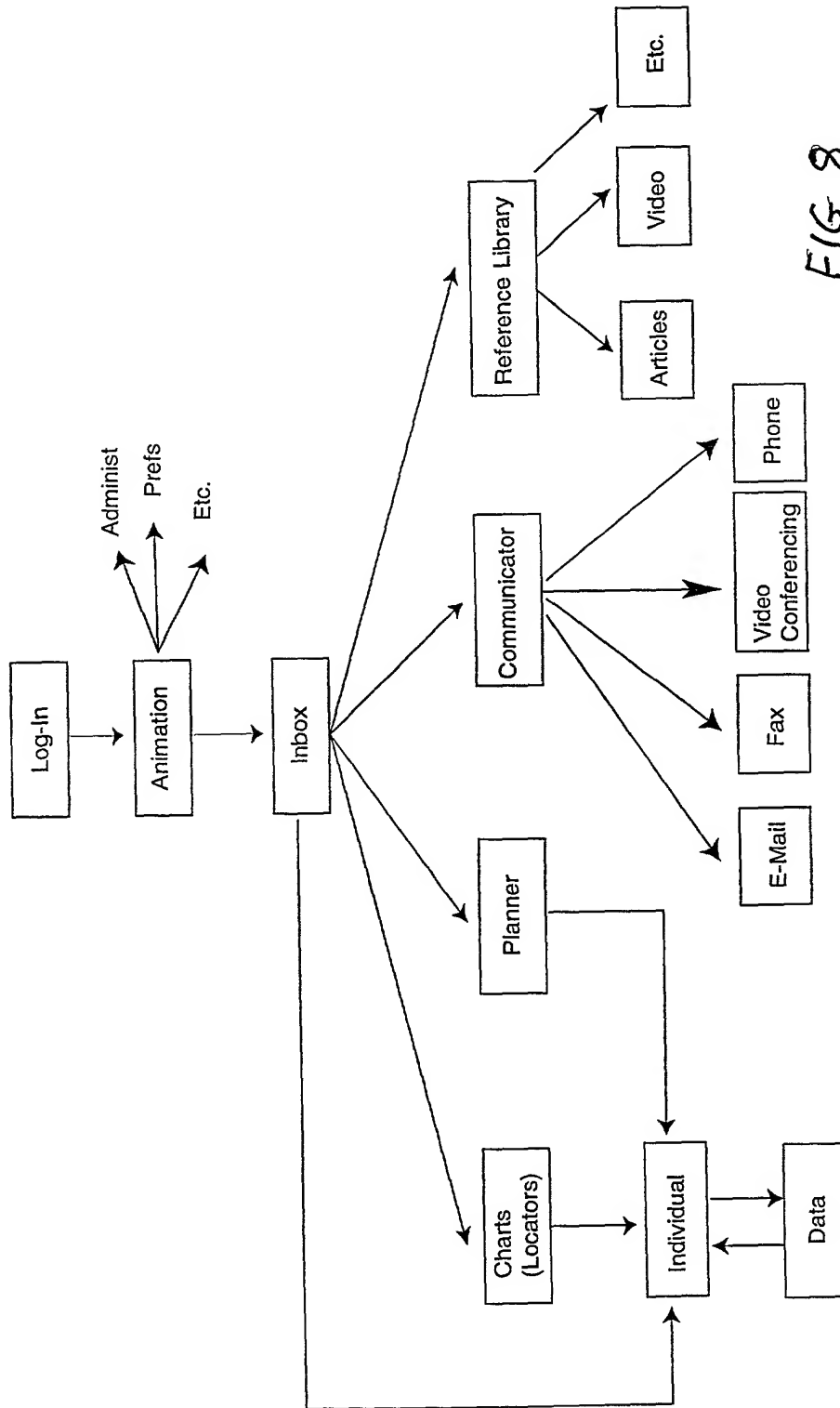


FIG 8

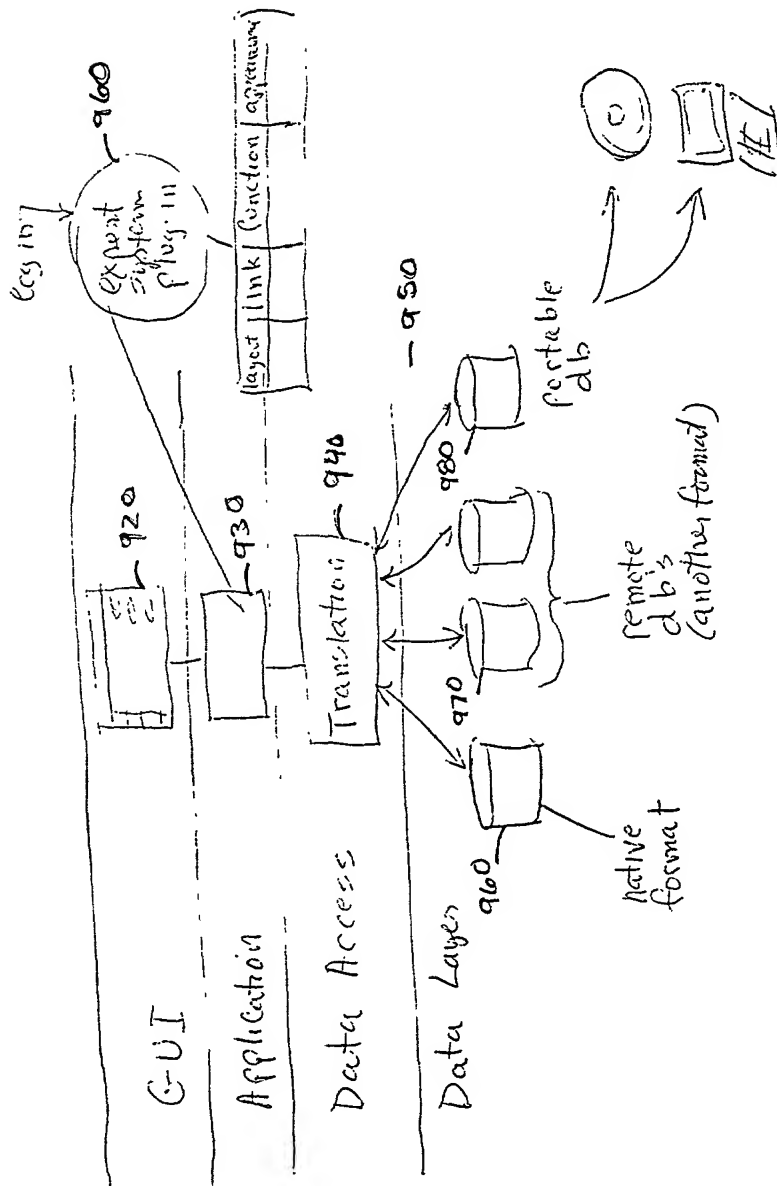
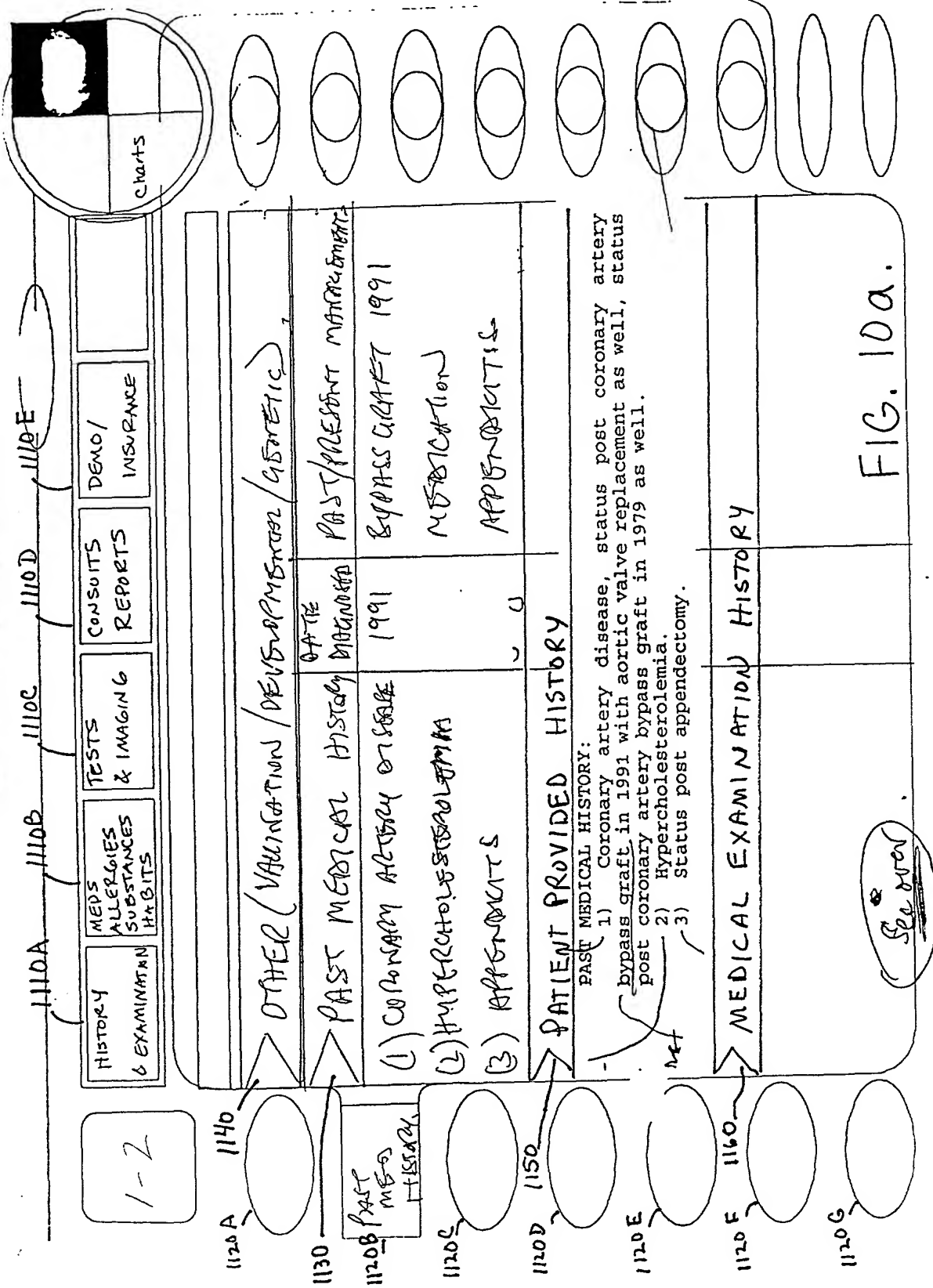


FIG 9

FIG. 10a is a schematic diagram of a multimedia computerized patient record system. The system is divided into several functional areas: 1110A (History & Examination), 1110B (Medications, Allergies, Substances, Habits), 1110C (Tests & Imaging), 1110D (Consults, Reports), 1110E (Demographics, Insurance), and 1110F (Charts). The system is further divided into sub-sections: 1120A (Other/Vaccination/Developmental/Genetic), 1120B (Past Medical History), 1120C (Past Medical History), 1120D (Patient Provided History), 1120E (Past Medical History), 1120F (Medical Examination History).



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FIG. 10A is a schematic diagram of a multimedia computerized patient record system. The system includes a central processing unit (CPU) connected to a database (DB) and a display unit (DU). The CPU is connected to the DB via a bus system. The CPU is also connected to the DU via a bus system. The DB is connected to the DU via a bus system. The system is designed to store and retrieve patient records in a multimedia format.

1110 A

1 -	HISTORY & EXAMINATION	ALLERGIES SUBSTANCES HABITS	TESTS & IMAGING	CONSULTS REPORTS	DEMO/INSURANCE	Charts
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1120 A

CURRENT HPI

PAST MED HPT

FAM/SUC HX

1120 D

REV OF SYSTEMS

1120 E

WOUND EXAM

WOUND DRESSING

TREATMENT PLAN

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:
 VITAL SIGNS: Height is 5 feet, 6 inches and weight 161½ pounds. Pulse 72, blood pressure 130/70.
 GENERAL APPEARANCE: D is a well nourished elderly male, who shows no acute signs of distress.
 HEENT: Head - a right parietotemporal craniotomy defect is noted, otherwise unremarkable. Eyes - no scleral icterus. Mouth - the mucosa is pink and well hydrated. The teeth are in good shape.
 NECK: The neck is supple. He has a right and left carotid bruit.
 RESPIRATORY: There is no use of accessory muscles. The lungs are clear to auscultation.
 CARDIAC: Regular rate and rhythm. He has mechanical click over the aortic region and there is a slight murmur heard in the aortic region.
 ABDOMEN: Th abdomen is soft and non-tender. Bowel sounds are present.
 EXTREMITIES: There is no edema.

NEUROLOGIC: Mental status - he is alert and oriented to person, place and time. Speech is fluent. Thoughts are appropriate. Cranial nerves - testing reveals no abnormalities. Motor - no drift is identified. No focal motor weakness in his upper or lower extremities. No objective sensory deficit was identified to light or sharp touch. Vibratory sense is preserved. Cerebellar - testing reveals no gait ataxia. No finger to nose dysmetria. No crural ataxia. Muscle stretch reflexes - supinator and

(LATER: AS PER HCFA GUIDELINES)

FIG. 10 b



FIG. 10C

Testimony Plan

FIG. 10d

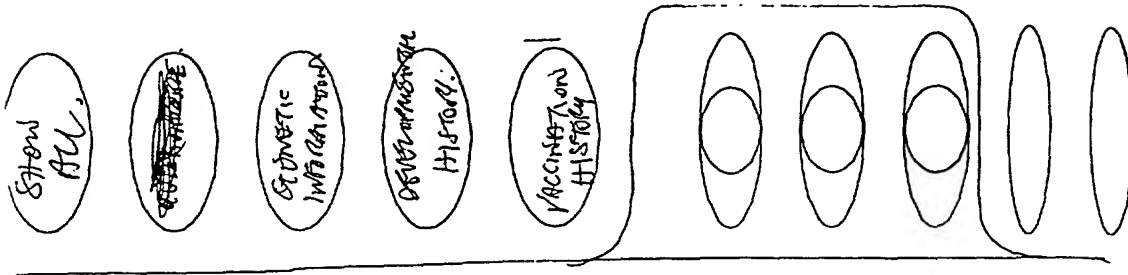
PHYSICIAN / HISTORY
SUBSCREIBER

GENETIC INFORMATION
FAMILY HISTORY OF GENETIC DISORDERS
HLA / TISSUE TYPING (CROSS REF. TO LABS.)
OTHER INFORMATION

PERINATAL HISTORY
PREGNANT / BIRTH PROBLEMS
"MILESTONES"
INFANT / CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS
OTHER ISSUES.

VACCINATION HISTORY / SCHEDULE

FIG. 10d



[illegible]

Textbook Search
Journal Search
Guideline (Investigator)
Custom Guideline
New Search
Exit
Kbd

Canolid Steroids

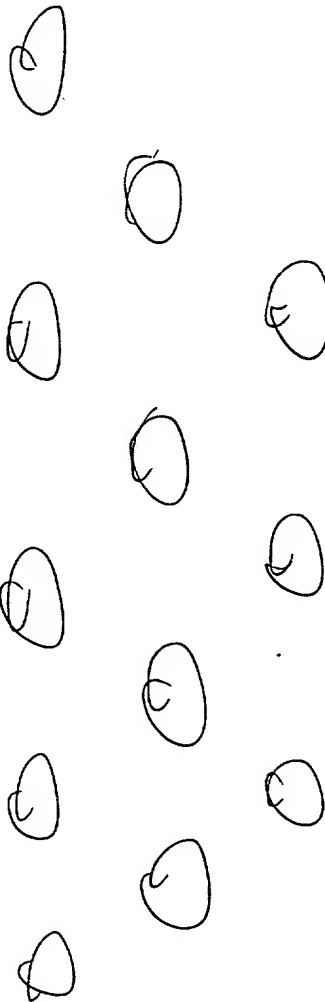


FIG. 10f

1-1

URGENT
HPI

PAST
MEDICAL
HISTORY

PHYSICAL
EXAMINATION

URGENT
EXAMINATION

URGENT
DIAGNOSIS

TREATMENT
PLAN

HISTORY & EXAMINATION	MEDS ALLERGIES SUBSTANCES HABITS	TESTS & IMAGING	CONSULTS REPORTS	DEMO/ INSURANCE	charts
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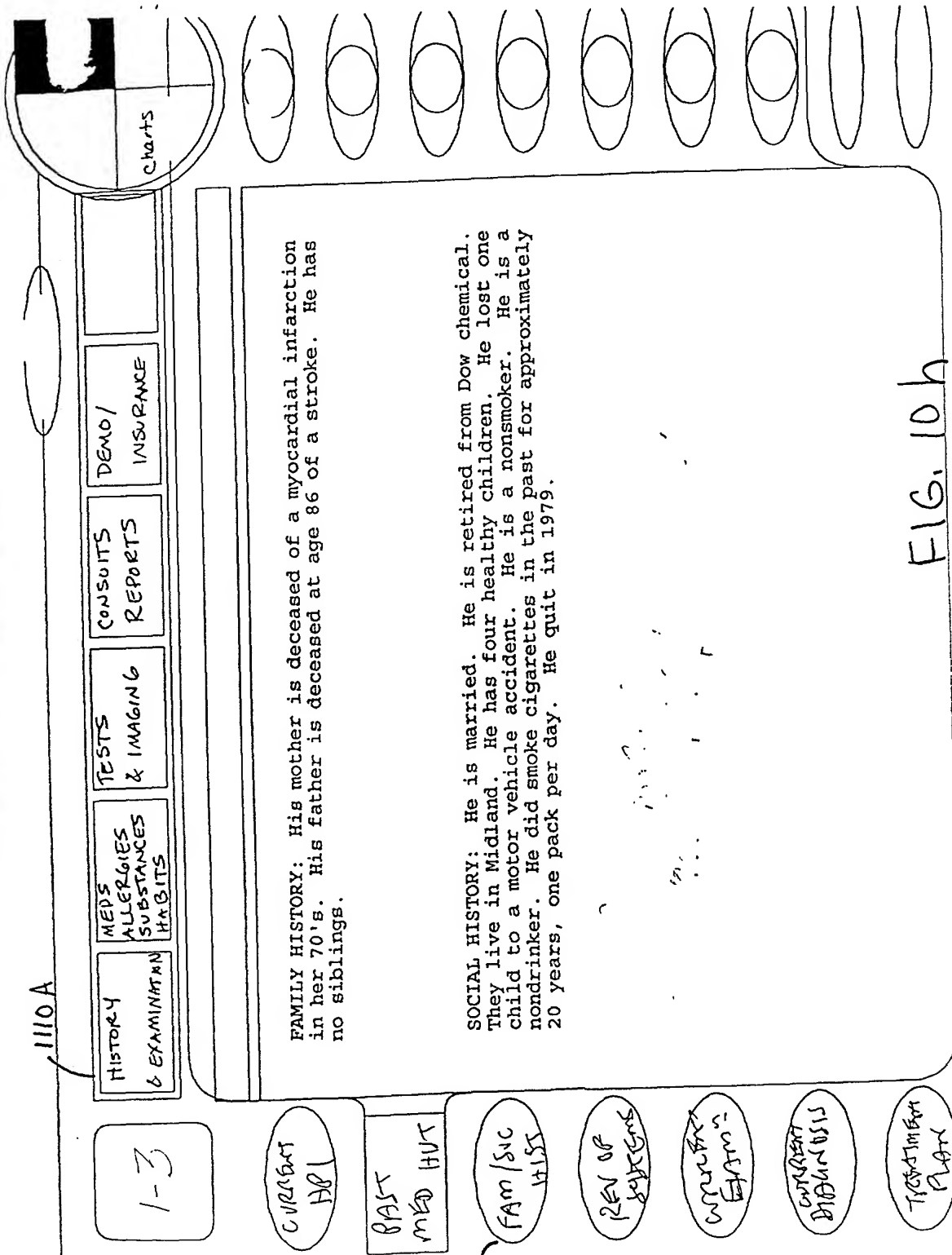
Disease
Support

The plan is for right carotid endarterectomy by Dr. G. I spent 10 minutes today with D and his son, E, discussion the technical aspects of the surgery, as well as the risks. The risks discussed, but not limited to, were intraoperative stroke, postoperative stroke, postoperative cardiac complications, postoperative medical complications because of his advanced age, postoperative infection, postoperative facial weakness and postoperative tongue deviation. Despite all of these risks, he still wants to proceed with surgery.

We will check a Dilantin level today and have the result called to us immediately. We will give him a loading dose preoperative. We will also notify Dr. Noah of his admission.

(1) DISCUSSION OF TREATMENT & INFORMED CONSENT
(2) TREATMENT PLAN BY: LABS - DILANTIN LEVEL
IMAGING - X
TESTS -
PROCEDURES -
SURGERY - (R) CAROTID
ENDARTERECTOMY

FIG. 10a



1110 A

1 - 4

1120 D

History
& EXAMINATION

MEPS
ALLERGIES
SUBSTANCES
HABITS

TESTS
& IMAGING

CONSULTS
REPORTS

DEMO/
INSURANCE

charts

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS: Since taking the Dilantin, he has been somewhat fatigued, but he has not had any fever lately, chills, night sweats or rigors. He denies tinnitus or changes in visual acuity. No difficulty swallowing. No recent chest pain, chest pressure, or chest tightness at rest or with physical activity. No recent dry or productive cough. Bowel and bladder habits have been regular. No bloody urine or bloody stools. All other review of systems is negative.

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

1120 D

FIG. 10i

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the system architecture. It shows a central computer system (10) connected to a database (20) and a user interface (30). The database (20) is further connected to a network (40) which links to external systems (50). The user interface (30) includes a display (31) and input devices (32). The network (40) is represented by a series of interconnected nodes.

120A

120B

120C

120D

120E

HISTORY & EXAMINATION

MEPS ALLERGIES SUBSTANCES HABITS

TESTS & IMAGING

CONSULTS REPORTS

DEMO/INSURANCE

charts

120A

120B

120C

120D

120E

120F

120G

MEDICATIONS:

1) Coumadin 5 mg. six days per week and 7.5 mg. one day per week, his last dose was Tuesday, 07-25-00.

2) Dilantin 200 mg. q.h.s.

3) Pepcid 20 mg. b.i.d.

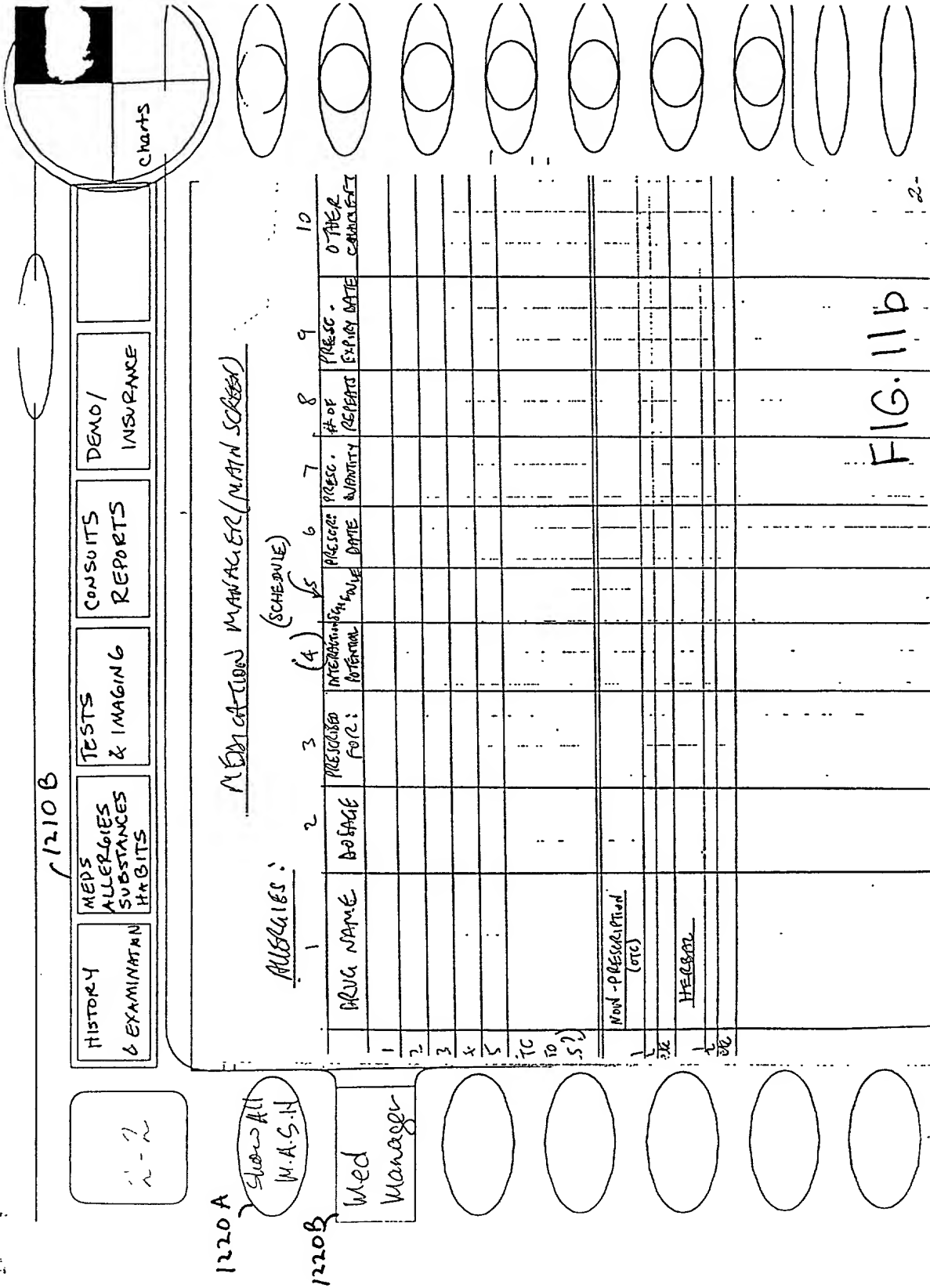
4) Zocor 10 mg. q.d.

ALLERGIES: PENICILLIN, TETRACYCLINE AND IODINATED DYES.

SUBSTANCES: ALCOHOL - NONE (NOTE: ONLY POSITIVES + PRESENT NEGATIVES)

HABITS: TOBACCO - 1 P.P.D. (PAC PER DAY) 20 YEARS

QUIT 1979 FIG. 11A



Search
PDR Index

Add to
Custom list

Add to
favorites list

Referencing
material

Prescribe
+
purge

Drug	Dosage	Purc. for:	Int. Potentia
Schedule	Purc. date	Purc. Quant.	# of Refills
Purc Exp.	Other/Comments		

Print
Diectry

Show
Direct

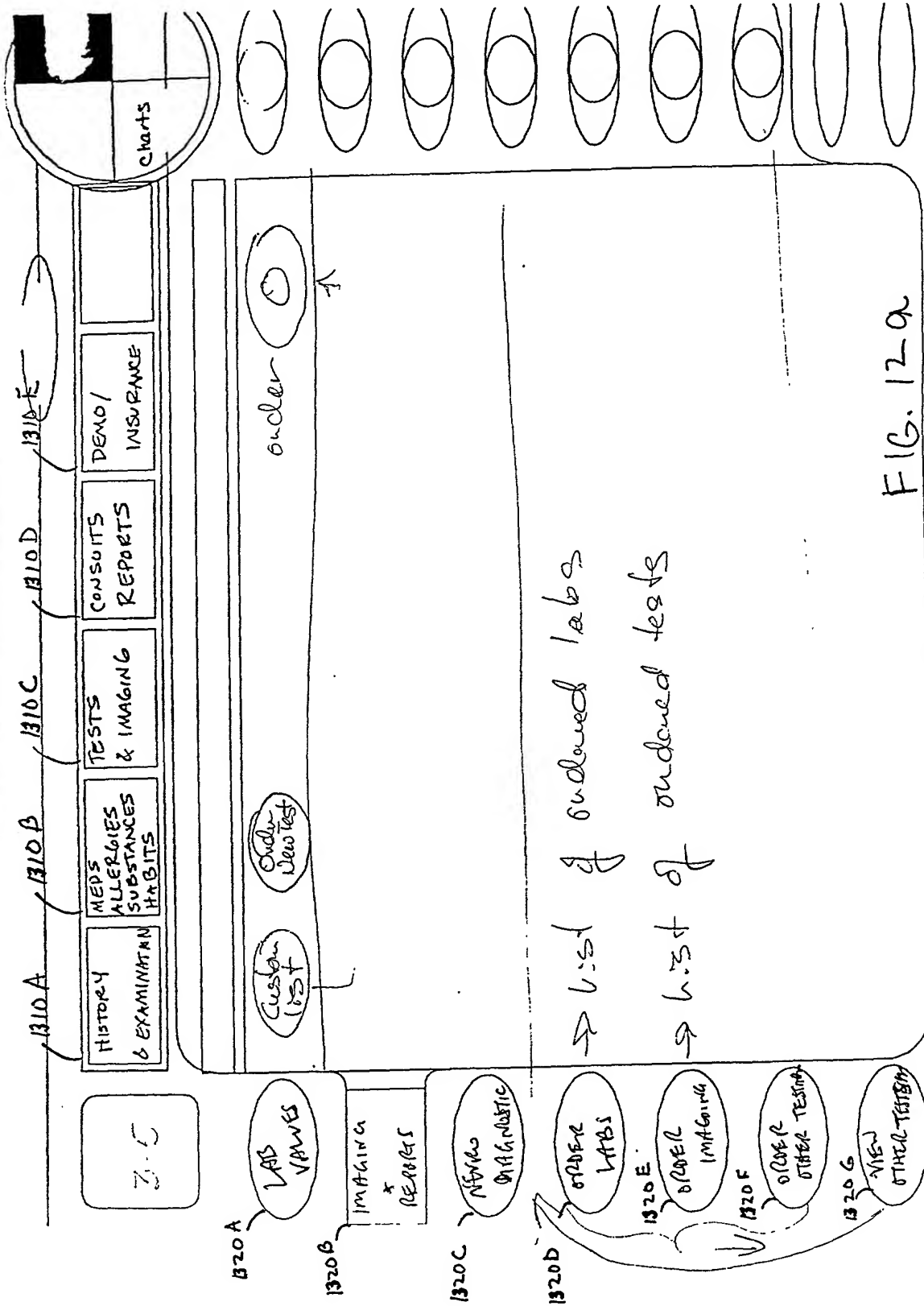
Edit

"Input New Med Screen"

"Input New Med Screen"

(Notes on Reverse)

Feb. 11/02



EXIT FEATURE

TEST ORDER SCREEN (GENERAL)

[illegible]



Title: MULTIMEDIA COMPUTERIZED PATIENT RECORD SYSTEM

Inventor: Manoucher Gueramy et al.

Atty. Ref. No.: 6766-000004

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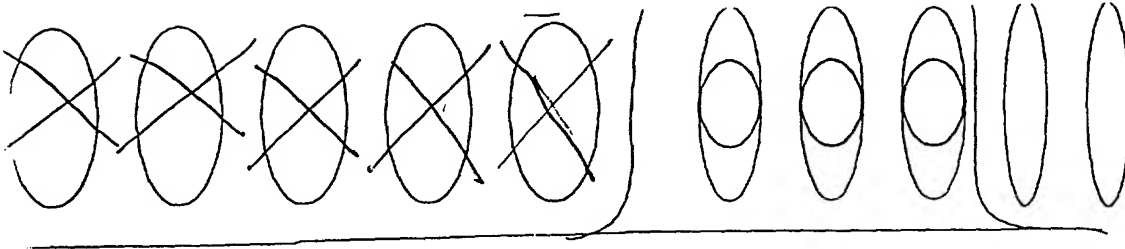


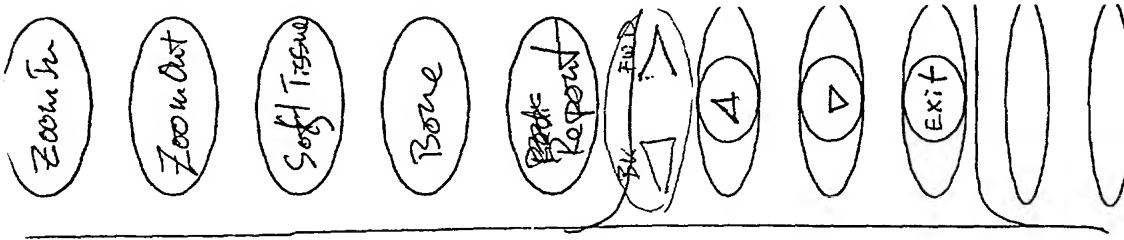
FIG. 12d

Lab Test 1

LAB VALUES

Time: 12:45 PM		Date: 4/25/00		Date Received: 4/26/00	
Lab Test 1	Value	Normal	Range	Upper	Units
WBC	9.1		4.8	10.8	K/UL
RBC	5.13		3.6	6.1	M/UL
HGB	15.3		14	18	GM/DL
HCT	45.1		42	48	%
MCV	87.9		80	100	FL
MCH	29.8		27	33	PG
MCHC	33.8		32	37	%
RDW	13		11.5	14.5	%
PLT	277		150	450	K/UL
GRAN	62		42	83	%
LYMPH	22		10	46	%
MONO	7		0	14	%
EO	8		0	5	%
BASO	1		0	2	%

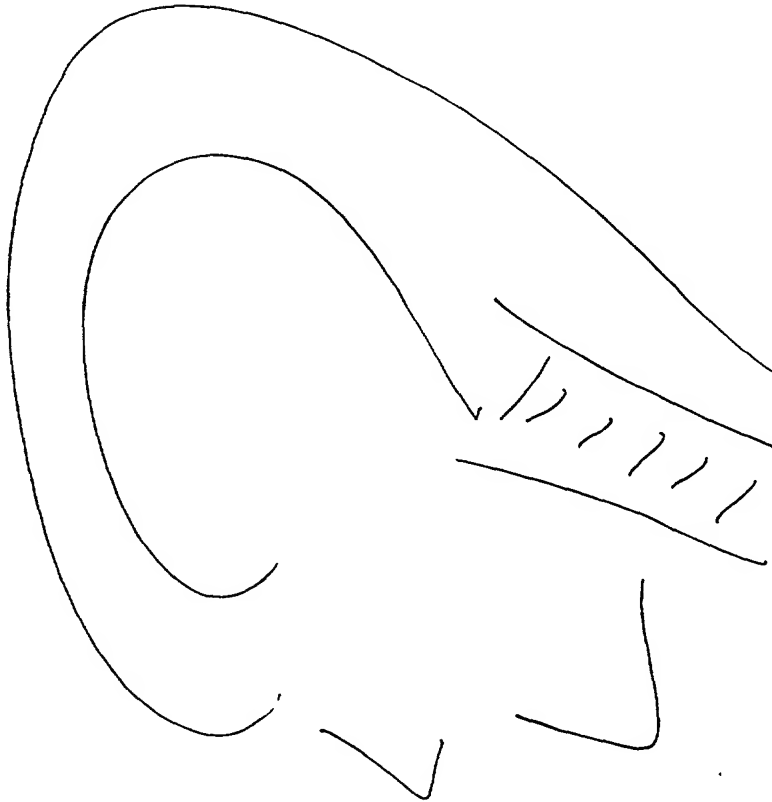


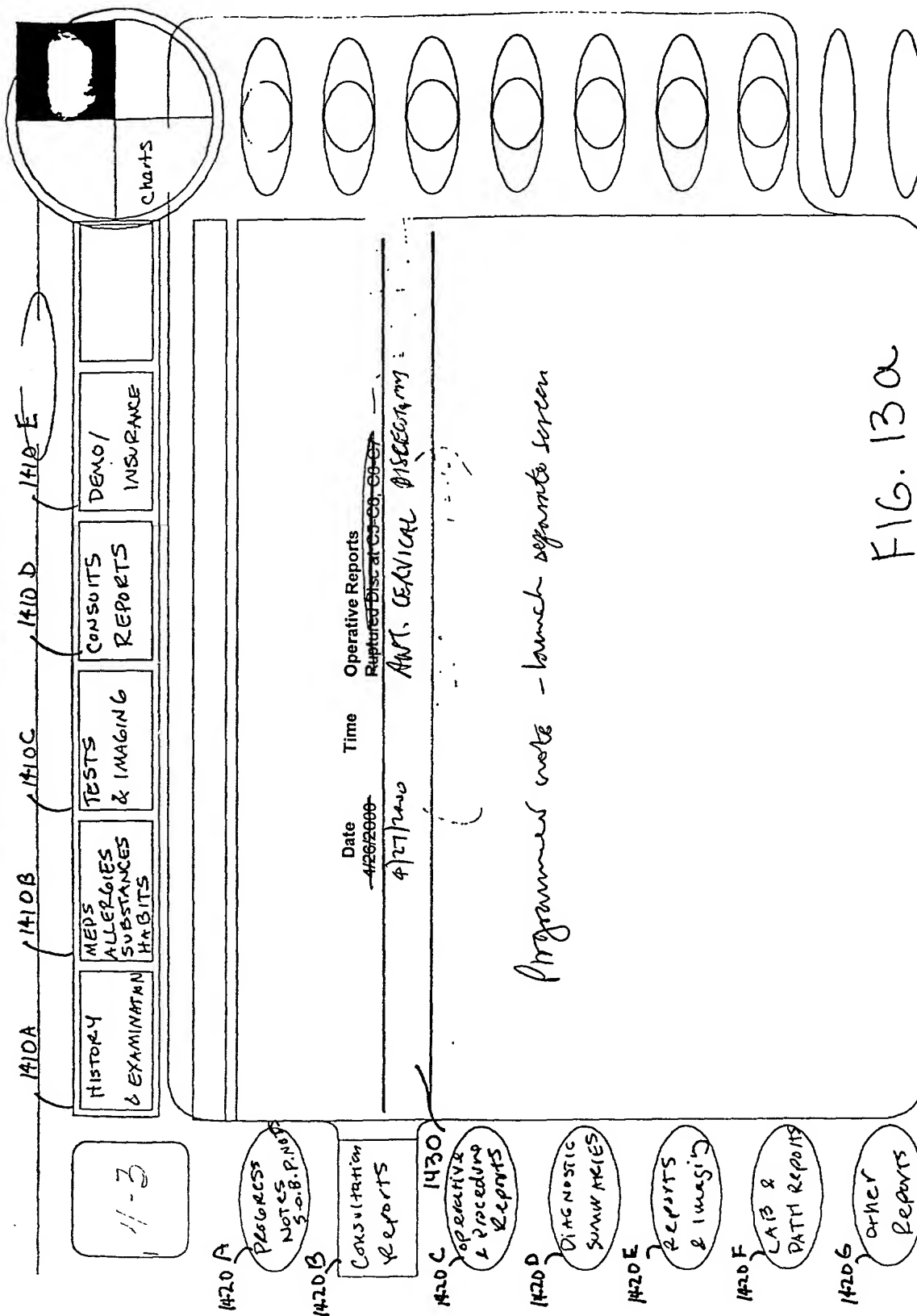


(3D Image)

FIG. 12 f

Image





DATE: 04-26-2000

PATIENT:

SURGEON:

M. D.

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Ruptured disc at C5-C6, C6-C7 with nerve root compression.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Ruptured disc at C5-C6, C6-C7 with nerve root compression.

OPERATION:

- 1) Removal of ruptured disc and decompression of nerve roots and dural sac at C5-C6, C6-C7.
- 2) Partial corpectomy at C5-C6 and C6-C7 and expansion of disc space and removal of posterior longitudinal ligament and decompression of nerve roots.
- 3) Interbody fusion using bone from bone bank.
- 4) Anterior plating using DOC system and 14 mm. screws placed into C4-C5 and C6.

PROCEDURE: The patient was positioned under general anesthesia. Head was slightly turned to the left. The neck was prepped and draped in the usual fashion. An incision was made in one of the creases of the neck. The skin was separated from platysma. The platysma was incised along the border of the sternocleidomastoid and sharp and blunt dissection were carried out. The anterior cervical spine was exposed. The disc spaces at C5-C6 and C6-C7 were identified with the help of x-ray. Then a small amount of methylene blue was injected into the disc spaces. Dissection was done through the anterior longitudinal ligament into disc space. Removal of the ruptured discs was carried out at both levels. Then with the help of a Stryker drill, the disc space was retracted. A partial corpectomy was carried out, and posterior osteophytes were removed. Posterior longitudinal ligament was opened up and removed with the help of Kerrison punch. Nerve roots were decompressed bilaterally. Bone was taken from the bone bank, cut and shaped to the size of the disc spaces and introduced into the disc spaces properly. Then the area was irrigated thoroughly. An anterior plate of proper size was selected and placed and screwed to the anterior surface of C5, C6 and C7 under fluoroscopy control. Then the area was irrigated thoroughly, platysma closed with interrupted 4-0 Vicryl, subcu with 4-0 Vicryl and the skin was closed with Dermabond.

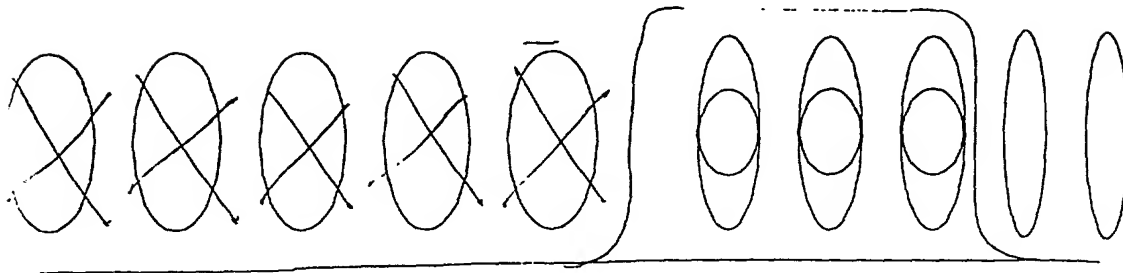
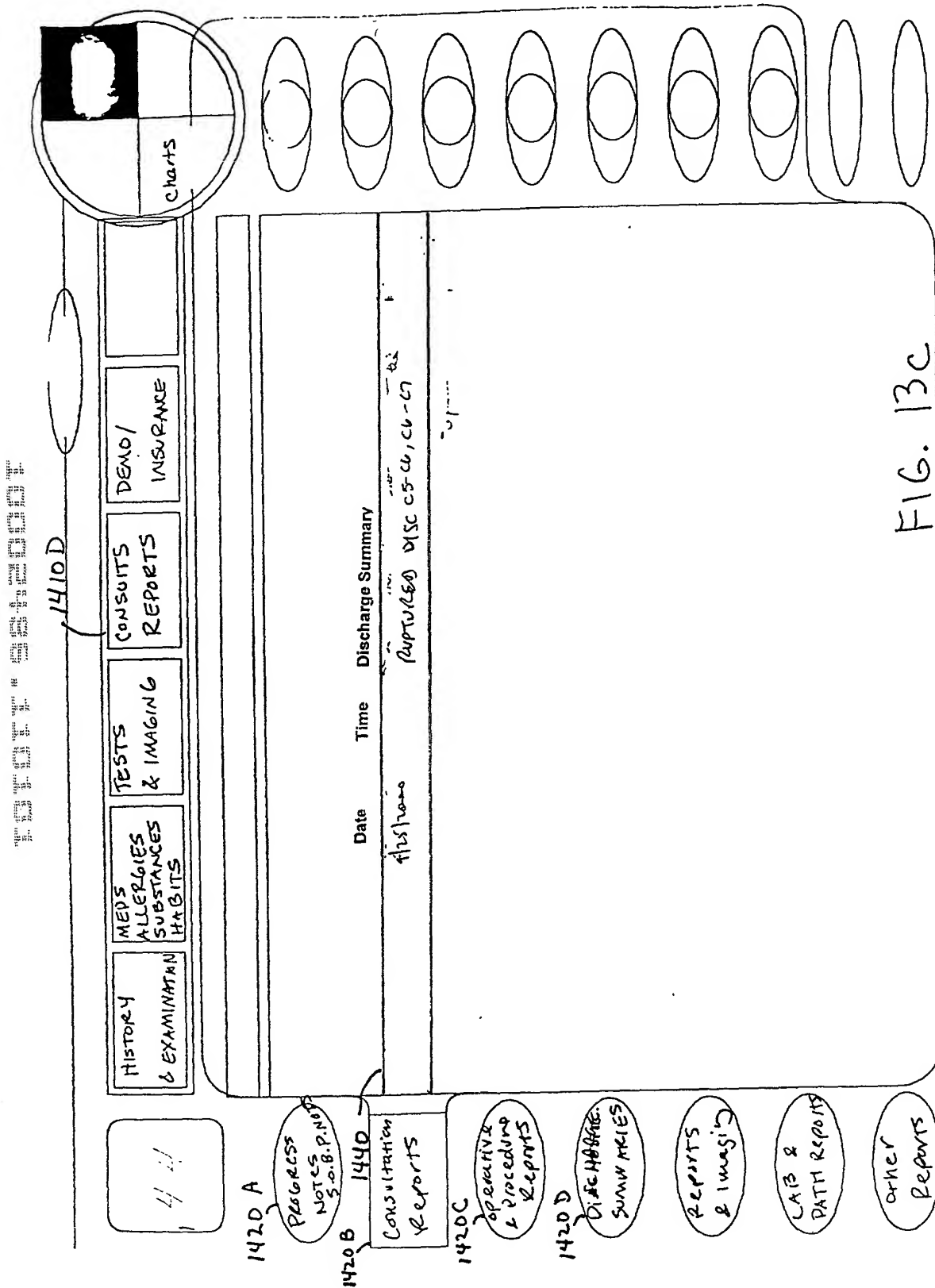
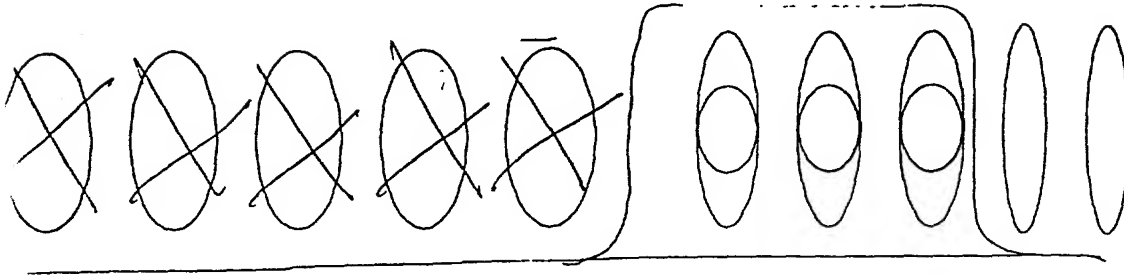


FIG. 13b





DATE OF ADMISSION:

04-26-2000

DATE OF DISCHARGE:

04-27-2000

PATIENT:

DISCHARGE DIAGNOSES: Status post anterior cervical discectomy with interbody fusion using bone graft from the Bone Bank, C5-C6, C6-C7 levels with anterior cervical plating.

SECONDARY DIAGNOSES:

- 1) Diverticulosis.
- 2) Hypertension.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:

is a left-handed, 55 year old, Caucasian male, who is admitted with a diagnosis of spondylolytic radiculopathy at C5-6 and C6-C7, as well as a disc herniation at the C5-C6 level and this was confirmed by an MRI of the cervical spine. Treatment options were explored. He elected to proceed with surgery, despite the inherent risks.

HOSPITAL COURSE:

There were no documented intraoperative complications.

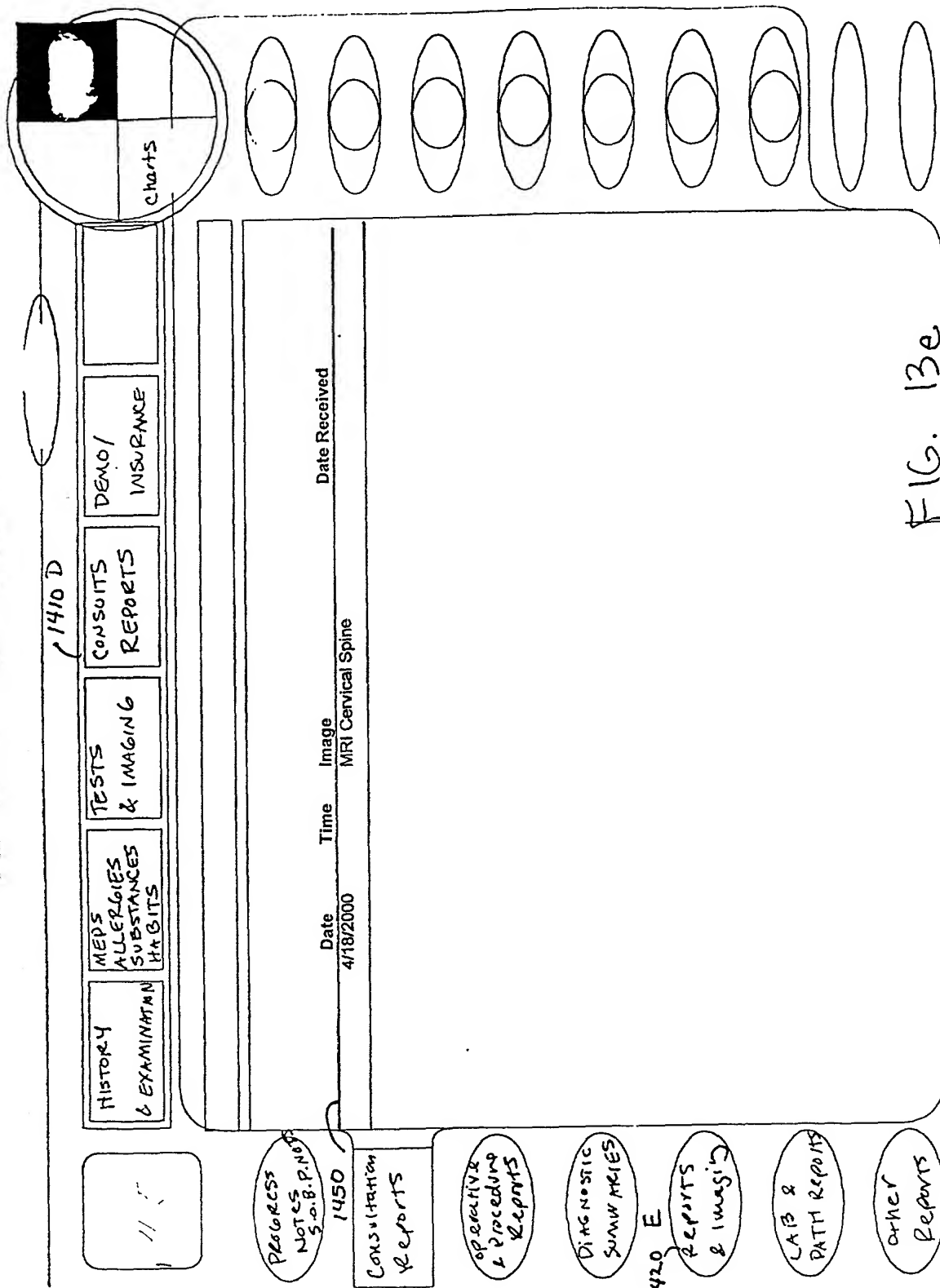
Postoperatively, he did well. He had dysesthesias in the left C6-C7 dermatomes. He had no radicular pain in his left or right arm, no cervical pain. Blood pressure remained stable throughout his hospital stay. He never developed a fever. There was no evidence of incisional drainage or infection. He had no new weakness in his upper extremities. Postoperative C-spine radiograph showed excellent position of the bony grafts at the C5-C6, C6-C7 levels, as well as excellent position of the anterior cervical plate. He was discharged home on the first postoperative day in good condition.

DISCHARGE MEDICATIONS: Medications on discharge.

- 1) Vioxx 25 mg., q.d. times two weeks.
- 2) Flexeril mg. q.h.s.
- 3) Tylenol #3, one to two q 3-4 hr p.r.n. pain.
- 4) Hydrochlorothiazide per his family physician's recommendation q.d.

FIG. 13d

FIG. 13a is a schematic diagram of a multimedia computerized patient record system. The system includes a patient record database 100, a patient record management module 110, a patient record retrieval module 120, a patient record display module 130, a patient record input module 140, and a patient record output module 150. The patient record database 100 is connected to the patient record management module 110, which is connected to the patient record retrieval module 120. The patient record retrieval module 120 is connected to the patient record display module 130, which is connected to the patient record input module 140. The patient record input module 140 is connected to the patient record output module 150.



NOTE: Could have Image

HISTORY: RUPTURED DISC C5-C6

MRI CERVICAL SPINE

INDICATIONS: Neck/left shoulder and arm pain.

TECHNIQUE: As per protocol.

COMPARISON: No previous MRI.

FINDINGS: Detail is slightly limited, but diagnostic. The craniocervical junction, C2-C3-C4-C5 levels are normal. Mild facet joint degenerative changes at C4-C5 level noted, however.

C5-C6: Moderate size central and left-sided disc herniation is present with effacement of ventral left CSF space. Minimal degenerative ridging associated.

C6-C7: Mild degree degenerative ridging, but no frank focal disc herniations.

C7-T1 and cervicothoracic junction area normal.

IMPRESSION: Moderate size central and left-sided disc herniation at C5-C6 with mild degenerative ridging.

Mild degree disc degenerative changes at C6-C7 with degenerative ridging, but no focal disc herniation.

M. D.

FIG. 13f

